

PATENT
Atty. Dkt. No. GLBL 048

REMARKS

In the Office Action, the Examiner noted that claims 1-24 are pending in the application and that claims 1-24 are rejected. By this response, claims 1-24 continue without amendment. In view of the following discussion, Applicants submit that none of the claims now pending in the application are anticipated under the provisions of 35 U.S.C. §102. Thus, Applicants believe that all of these claims are now in condition for allowance.

REJECTION OF CLAIMS UNDER 35 U.S.C. §102

The Examiner rejected claims 1-24 as being anticipated by Zhao (United States patent 6,429,811, issued August 6, 2002). In particular, the Examiner stated that Zhao teaches adjusting acquisition assistance data by measuring pseudoranges, obtaining line-of-sight data, processing the pseudoranges and line-of-sight data to compute updates for an initial position, and adjusting the acquisition assistance data using updates of the line-of-sight data. (Office Action, p. 2). The rejection is respectfully traversed.

Zhao generally teaches transmission of GPS assistance messages to a handset. (See Zhao, Abstract). In particular, Zhao teaches sending a compressed GPS assistance message to the handset containing XYZ coordinate information for GPS satellites. The handset uses the XYZ coordinate information along with pseudorange information to compute its position. (Zhao, col. 7, lines 39-45).

Zhao does not teach each and every element of Applicants' invention recited in claim 1. Specifically, Applicants' claim 1 positively recites:

"A method of adjusting acquisition assistance data received by a mobile receiver from a server, comprising:

measuring pseudoranges from said mobile receiver to a set of satellites;

obtaining line-of-sight data with respect to said mobile receiver and said set of satellites;

processing said pseudoranges and said line-of-sight data to compute updates for an initial position associated with said acquisition assistance data and correlator clock bias associated with said pseudoranges; and

adjusting said acquisition data using said updates and said line-of-sight data." (Emphasis added).

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First, Zhao does not teach or suggest obtaining line-of-sight (LOS) data with respect to the mobile receiver and the satellites. By definition, LOS data includes vector data from an estimated position of the mobile receiver to the satellites. (See Applicants' specification, ¶¶0039). Zhao does not teach or suggest providing any assistance data that is based on an estimated position of the mobile receiver. While the GPS assistance data of Zhao includes satellite coordinates, the assistance data in Zhao does not include any vector or LOS information relating the satellite coordinates with an estimated position of the mobile receiver. Providing XYZ satellite coordinates, as taught by Zhao, does not teach or suggest providing LOS data that is defined with respect to the mobile receiver, as recited in Applicants' claim 1.

Second, Zhao does not teach or suggest processing pseudoranges and LOS data to compute updates for an initial position associated with the acquisition assistance data and correlator clock bias associated with the pseudoranges. In particular, the GPS assistance data in Zhao is not associated with an initial position of the mobile receiver. Moreover, as discussed above, Zhao does not provide LOS data to the handset. Thus, Zhao does not teach or suggest compute updates for an initial position associated with acquisition assistance data using LOS data. Finally, Zhao does not teach or suggest adjusting acquisition assistance data using the computed updates and the LOS data.

"Anticipation requires the presence in a single prior art reference disclosure of each and every element of the claimed invention, arranged as in the claim." Lindemann Maschinenfabrik GmbH v. American Hoist & Derrick Co., 221 USPQ 481, 485 (Fed. Cir. 1984) (emphasis added). Zhao fails to teach the steps of obtaining, processing, and adjusting, as recited in Applicants' claim 1. Therefore, Applicants contend that claim 1 is not anticipated by Zhao and, as such, fully satisfies the requirements of 35 U.S.C. §102.

Independent claims 15 and 24 each recite an apparatus having features similar to the features of claim 1 emphasized above. For the same reasons discussed above, Applicants contend that claims 15 and 24 are not anticipated by Zhao and fully satisfy the requirements of 35 U.S.C. §102. Finally, claims 2-14 and 16-23 depend, either directly or indirectly, from claims 1 and 15 and recite additional features therefor. Since

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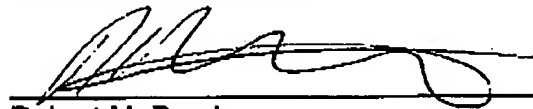
Zhao does not anticipate Applicants' invention as recited in claims 1 and 15, dependent claims 2-14 and 16-23 are also not anticipated and are allowable.

CONCLUSION

Thus, Applicants submit that none of the claims presently in the application are anticipated under the provisions of 35 U.S.C. § 102. Consequently, Applicants believe that all these claims are presently in condition for allowance. Accordingly, both reconsideration of this application and its swift passage to issue are earnestly solicited.

If, however, the Examiner believes that there are any unresolved issues requiring any adverse final action in any of the claims now pending in the application, it is requested that the Examiner telephone Mr. Robert M. Brush, Esq. or Mr. Raymond R. Moser Jr., Esq. at (732) 530-9404 so that appropriate arrangements can be made for resolving such issues as expeditiously as possible.

Respectfully submitted,



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